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(11) Publication number : **0 602 954 A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **93310133.9**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ : **G10L 5/06, G10L 7/08,
G10L 9/06, G10L 9/18**

(22) Date of filing : **15.12.93**

(30) Priority : **15.12.92 JP 354260/92**

(43) Date of publication of application :
22.06.94 Bulletin 94/25

(84) Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT SE

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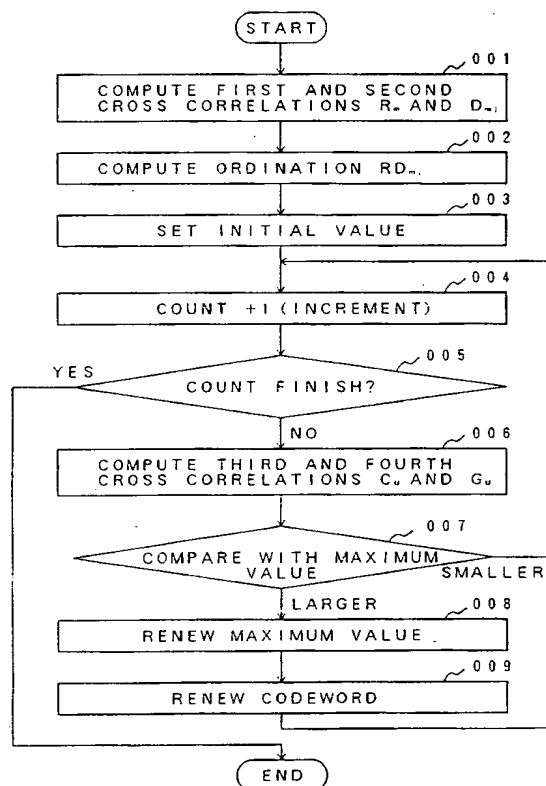
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(54) **System for search of a codebook in a speech encoder.**

(57) A speech encoder synthesizes an excitation sound source in accordance with the linear coupling of at least two predetermined basis vectors. In realizing the codebook search by using signal processing LSIs, the ordination of the first cross correlation R_m between an input speech signal $p(n)$ and plural reproduced signals obtained by using plural basis vectors is computed, and the ordination of the second cross correlation D_{mj} of the plural reproduced signals $q_m(n)$ is computed. These ordinations are arranged to be one ordination Rd_{mj} . By using the ordination Rd_{mj} , all possible combinations of the third and fourth cross correlation calculations are carried out to provide a most optimum codeword. Consequently, the number of functions to be used is decreased.

FIG.3



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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder, and -a speech encoder, and more particularly to a codebook search system in a speech encoder in which an excitation sound source is synthesized in accordance with the linear coupling of at least two basis vectors.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventionally, various speech encoders applicable to digital mobile communication systems have been proposed and practically used in, for instance, the car industry. A CELP (Code Excited LPC Coding) process is typically used in the systems.

The CELP process is a speech encoding process in which an excitation signal of speech is generated by a codebook, wherein short term parameters representing spectrum characteristics of a speech signal are sampled from the speech signal in each frame of, for instance, 20ms, and long term parameters representing pitch correlation with the past speech signal are sampled from the presently supplied speech signal in each subframe of, for instance, 5ms. Thus, long and short term predictions are carried out to obtain long and short term excitation signals by the pitch and spectrum parameters, so that a synthesized speech signal is generated by adding the long term excitation signal to a signal selected from a codebook storing predetermined kinds of noise signals (random signals), and then adding the short term excitation signal to the signal thus obtained in the above addition of the long term excitation signal to the codebook selected signal. This synthesized speech signal is compared with an input speech signal in a subtractor to generate an error signal, so that one kind of noise signal is selected from the codebook to minimize the error signal. This CELP process is described in a report titled "Code-excited linear prediction: High quality speech at very low bit rates" by M. Schroeder and B. Atal on pages 937 to 940 "ICASSP, Vol. 3, March 1985".

In this CELP process, a VSEL (Vector Sum Excited Linear Prediction) process has been proposed. Between the both processes there is a difference in that a synthesized signal is generated in the VSEL process by the linear coupling (code summation) of more than two predetermined basis vectors, so that the synthesizing process steps are largely decreased in number to improve error tolerance as compared to the CELP process.

In the VSEL process, the linear coupling of optimum basis vectors is transmitted from a transmitting side to a receiving side by using parameter defined codewords. For this purpose, optimum codewords must be searched on the transmitting side. This search is known as a "codebook search". A con-

ventional codebook search system is described in the US Patent No. 4,187,157, as explained later.

However, the conventional codebook search system has a disadvantage in that the number of functions used for computing cross correlations is large, resulting in addressing difficulties and requiring an increased calculation capacity in the signal processing LSIs (DPSs) in the hardware system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly it is an Object of the invention to provide a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in which the number of functions to be used for computing cross correlations is decreased.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in which the addressing is facilitated and the calculation amount is decreased, when a codebook search system is realized by signal processing LSIs.

According to the invention, there is provided a codebook search system for a speech encoder in which a sound signal is synthesized in accordance with the linear coupling of at least two predetermined basis vectors, the system comprising:

means for computing an ordination of a first cross correlation R_m between an input speech signal $p(n)$ and plural reproduced signals $q_m(n)$ obtained by using plural basis vectors;

means for computing an ordination of a second cross correlation D_{mj} of the plural reproduced signals $q_m(n)$;

means for providing one ordination RD_{mj} obtained from the first and second cross correlation R_m and D_{mj} ; and

means for executing a calculation determining a most optimum codeword by using the ordination RD_{mj} .

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be explained in more detailed in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a conventional codebook search system,

Fig. 2A and 2B are flow charts showing operation in the conventional codebook search system, and

Fig. 3, Fig. 4A and 4B are flow charts showing operation in a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in a preferred embodiment according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before explaining a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in the preferred embodi-

ment, the aforementioned conventional codebook search system will be explained in Fig. 1.

The conventional codebook search system comprises a short term analyzer 102 for sampling a digital speech signal supplied to an input terminal 101 in each frame of 20ms to provide short term parameters representing spectrum characteristics, a long term analyzer 103 for sampling the digital speech signal in each subframe of 5ms to provide long term parameters representing pitch correlations of the presently supplied speech signal with the past speech signal, a subtractor 104 for generating an error signal between the digital speech signal and a synthesized speech signal to be explained later, a weighting filter 105 for providing a weighted error signal by receiving the error signal, an energy calculator 106 for providing a minimum weighted error power signal by receiving the weighted error signal, a codebook search controller 107 for generating code parameters in accordance with the minimum weighted error power signal, a codebook generator 108 for selecting a codeword from predetermined codewords by receiving the code parameters, a codebook 109 for storing the predetermined codewords, a long term predictor 110 for predicting a long term excitation signal by receiving the long term parameters and adding the excitation signal and the selected codeword, and a short term predictor 111 for supplying the synthesized speech signal to the subtractor 104 by predicting a short term excitation signal in accordance with the short term parameter, and adding the short term excitation to a signal supplied from the long term predictor 110.

In operation, optimum codewords are selected from the codebook 109 by minimizing the error signals in the subtractor 104 (details are explained in the U.S. Patent No. 4,817,157).

In the codebook search system as explained in Fig. 1, a codebook search process as shown in Figs. 2A and 2B is carried out.

In Fig. 2A, a variable k , a codeword, and θ_{im} are initialized at step 201, where θ_{im} is a coefficient row representing the combination of coefficients (+1 or -1) of linear coupling for a M -order basis vector, and the relation with a codeword is defined below.

When m th bit of a codeword i is 1, $\theta_{im} = +1$, and when it is 0, $\theta_{im} = -1$

At this step, GRAY (i) is a function for Gray-code, and GRAY ($i-1$) and GRAY (i) are defined to be under this relation in which data is inverted by one bit, where the data is of a binary code. Here, θ_{im} is assumed below.

Concerning θ_{im} , $i = \text{GRAY}(i)$

At this step, the initialization is done to be " $i = \text{GRAY}(0)$ " at θ_{im} as indicated by the equation "f201".

At step 202, the first cross correlation R_m ($1 \leq m \leq M$, M is the order of a basis vector) using signals $p(n)$ and $qm(n)$ is computed by the equation "f202", and the ordination R_m represented by D2 is obtained.

Here, $p(n)$ is a signal obtained by subtracting a zero input response of a filter having a property represented by the equation "f217" from an input speech signal weighted by the spectrum parameter. In this equation "f217", N_p is the order of the spectrum parameter, α_i is the spectrum parameter, and λ^i is a weighting coefficient.

On the other hand, $qm(n)$ is a signal obtained by subtracting a reproduced signal in the form of an excitation signal obtained in accordance with the long term prediction from a reproduced signal of M th order basis vector.

At step 203, the second cross correlation D_{mj} ($1 \leq m \leq j \leq M$) using the signal $qm(n)$ and a signal $qi(n)$ is computed by the equation "f203", and the ordination D_{mj} represented by D3 is obtained.

At step 204, a value, a value, at θ_{om} , of correlation C_u using θ_{im} and R_m , that is, C_o is computed by the equation "f204".

At step 205, a value, at θ_{om} , of the fourth cross correlation comprising a cross correlation of θ_{im} , θ_{ij} and D_{mj} ($1 \leq j \leq N$, $1 \leq m \leq j$) that is, G_o is computed by the equation "f205".

At step 206, these values are assumed to be the maximum value C_{\max} for C_u , and the maximum value G_{\max} for G_u and the process is continued to steps as shown in Fig. 2B.

At step 210, the variable k is incremented by one, and variables u and i are set to be k and $k-1$, respectively. In the equation "f210", " $u = \text{GRAY}(u)$ " is set at θ_{um} , and following steps 212 to 217 and the step 210 are repeated until the equation "f211" becomes truth at step 211.

At step 212, the coefficient row θ_{um} of the present time and the coefficient row θ_{im} of the former time are compared to provide the difference position v . The value v is one value of 1 to M .

At step 213, the third cross correlation C_u of the present time is effectively computed by adding a value determined by θ_{uv} and R_v to the third cross correlation C_i of the former time, as represented by the equation "f212".

At step 214, the fourth cross correlation G_u of the present time is effectively computed by adding a value determined by θ_{uj} , θ_{uv} , D_{jv} and D_{vj} to the fourth cross correlation G_i of the former time, as represented by the equation "f213".

At step 215, a codeword which is now checked is examined whether it is more optimum than codewords selected so far by using the presently computed C_u and G_u , and the maximum values C_{\max} and G_{\max} among the values C_u and G_u computed so far, and, when the equation "f214" is false, that is, a codeword which is more optimum than the codeword of the present time has been already obtained, the process is returned to the step 210, at which a next codeword is examined.

At step 216 and 217, when the equation "f214" is

determined to be truth at the step 214, that is, the codeword of the present time is determined to be more appropriate than the codewords computed so far, the processes are executed, wherein the step 216 renews the maximum values C_{\max} and G_{\max} with the values C_u and G_u of the present time by the equation "f215", and the step 217 renews the codeword with the most optimum codeword in accordance with GRAY (u) by the equation "f216".

As explained above, the third and fourth cross correlations are effectively computed at the steps 213 and 214 by using the formerly computed third and fourth cross correlations. However, five kinds of functions must be used in the equations "f212" and "f213" at the steps 213 and 214. Therefore, the aforementioned disadvantages are observed in the conventional codebook search system.

Next, a codebook search process in a system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in the preferred embodiment will be explained.

Fig. 3 shows a summarized flow chart by which the VSELP speech encoding process is carried out by DSP.

At step 001, the first and second cross correlations R_m and D_{mj} are computed in the same manner as in the conventional codebook search process.

At step 002, the first and second cross correlations R_m and D_{mj} are arranged in one ordination RD_{mj} .

At step 003, initial values for following calculations such as initial maximum values for the third and fourth cross correlations C_u and G_u , etc. are set.

At step 004, a counter for prescribing a codeword to be examined is incremented by one.

At step 005, steps 006 to 009 are repeated until it is determined that the count is finished, wherein the third and fourth cross correlations C_u and G_u are computed to result in the decrease of functions to be used by one in number, because the first and second cross correlations R_m and D_{mj} are arranged in one ordination D_{mj} at the step 002.

Figs. 4A and 4B show the codebook search process in the system for search of a codebook in a speech encoder in the preferred embodiment in more detail than Fig. 3.

At step 101 in Fig. 4A, a variable k and a codeword are set to be 0, and the initial set of "i = GRAY (0)" is also done by the equation "f101".

At step 102, the first cross correlation R_m ($1 \leq m \leq M$, M is the order of a basis vector) using signals $p(n)$ and $qm(n)$ is computed to obtain the ordination R_m by the equation "f102".

At step 103, the second cross correlation D_{mj} ($1 \leq m \leq j \leq M$) using the signal $qm(n)$ and a signal $qj(n)$ is computed to obtain the ordination D_{mj} by the equation "f103".

At step 104, the ordinations R_m and D_{mj} are arranged to be one ordination RD_{mj} . As shown at the step 104, the ordination R_m is placed at the first pos-

ition in each row to be followed by $(M-1)$ of D_{mjs} ($m \neq j$) in number for the first to M^2 th positions of the ordination RD_{mj} , and M of D_{jjs} in number are placed at the (M^2+1) th to $M(M+1)$ th positions.

At step 105, a value, at θ_{om} , of the third cross correlation C_u using θ_{im} and R_m , that is C_o is computed by the equation "f104".

At step 106, a value, at θ_{om} , of the fourth cross correlation G_u comprising a cross correlation of θ_{im} , θ_{ij} and D_{mj} ($1 \leq j \leq N$, $1 \leq m \leq j$), that is, G_o is computed by the equation "f105".

At step 107, these values are assumed to be the maximum value C_{\max} and G_{\max} , respectively, and the process is continued to Fig. 4B.

At step 119 in Fig. 4B, variables k , u and i are set to be $(k+1)$, k and $k-1$, respectively, and "u = GRAY (u)" is set at θ_{um} by the equation "f120". Thus, steps 121 to 127 and the step 119 are repeated by the times of (2^M-1) until the equation "f121" at the step 120 becomes truth.

At the step 121, the coefficient row θ_{um} of the present time and the coefficient row θ_{im} of the former time are compared to obtain difference position v . This value v is a value of a bit to be counted from the LSB by 1, 2, ..., M , so that a start address of RD_{vj} used at the steps 123 and 124 are computed by "(a start address of the ordination $RD_{mj}) + (v-1) \times M$ ".

At the step 122, a new ordinate θ'_{uj} having θ_{uv} to be used for the calculation of C_u at the step 123 and θ_{uj} ($u \neq j$) to be used for the calculation of G_u at the step 124 which are arranged in the using order is obtained.

At the steps 123 and 124, C_u and G_u are computed by successively using RD_{mj} and θ'_{uj} . That is, the third cross correlation C_u of the present time is effectively computed at the step 123 by adding a value determined by θ'_{ui} and RD_{mo} to the third cross correlation C_i , as represented by the equation "f124", and the fourth cross correlation G_u of the present time is effectively computed at the step 124 by adding a value determined by θ'_{uj} , θ'_{ui} and RD_{mj} to the formerly computed fourth cross correlation G_i , as represented by the equation "f125". In this preferred embodiment, the kinds functions to be used are four in computing C_u and G_u , as represented by the equations "f124" and "f125".

At the step 125, a codeword presently checked is examined as to whether it is more optimum than codewords selected so far by the equation "f126" using C_u and G_u presently obtained and the maximum values C_{\max} and G_{\max} among values C_u and G_u obtained so far. Thus, when the equation "f126" is false, that is, a codeword which is more optimum than the codeword of the present time has been already obtained, the process is returned to the step 119, and a next codeword is examined.

At step 125, when the equation "f126" is determined to be truth, that is, it is determined that the codeword of the present time is more optimum than the

codewords selected so far, the steps 126 and 127 are executed, wherein the step 126 renews C_{\max} and G_{\max} with the presently computed C_u and G_u by the equation "f127", and the step 127 renews the codeword with the most optimum codeword in accordance with GRAY (u).

The invention is not limited to the preferred embodiment described above, and some modification or alternation may be done by those skilled in the art. For instance, the difference position V , θ'_{ui} , and the new coefficient $\theta''_{uj} = \theta'_{uj} \theta'_{ui}$ may be computed in advance, and a table in which the computed results are arranged in the order of GRAY code may be prepared, so that the steps 121 and 122 are omitted, and the calculation of $\theta'_{uj} \theta'_{ui}$ carried out at the step 124 is omitted by using the new coefficient θ''_{uj} .

Although the invention has been described with respect to specific embodiment for complete and clear disclosure, the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modification and alternative constructions that may be occur to one skilled in the art which fairly fall within the basic teaching here is set forth.

Claims

1. A codebook search system for a speech encoder in which a sound signal is synthesized in accordance with the linear coupling of at least two predetermined basis vectors, the system comprising:

means for computing an ordination of a first cross correlation R_m between an input speech signal $p(n)$ and plural reproduced signals $qm(n)$ obtained by using plural basis vectors;

means for computing an ordination of a second cross correlation D_{mj} of said plural reproduced signals $qm(n)$;

means for providing one ordination RD_{mj} obtained from said first and second cross correlation R_m and D_{mj} ; and

means for executing a calculation determining a most optimum codeword by using said ordination RD_{mj} .

2. A speech encoder according to Claim 1, wherein said executing means calculates all combinations of third and fourth cross correlation calculations by using said one ordination RD_{mj} .

3. A speech encoder comprising means for synthesizing a sound signal in accordance with the linear coupling of at least two predetermined basis vectors, and further comprising a codebook search system as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2.

4. A digital communication system employing a

speech encoder as claimed in Claim 3.

5. A method of searching a codebook in a speech encoder, comprising:

computing an ordination of a first cross correlation R_m between an input speech signal $p(n)$ and plural reproduced signals $qm(n)$ obtained by using plural basis vectors;

computing an ordination of a second cross correlation D_{mj} of the plural reproduced signals $qm(n)$;

providing one ordination RD_{mj} obtained from the first and second cross correlation R_m and D_{mj} ; and

executing a calculation determining a most optimum codeword by using the ordination RD_{mj} .

FIG.1 PRIOR ART

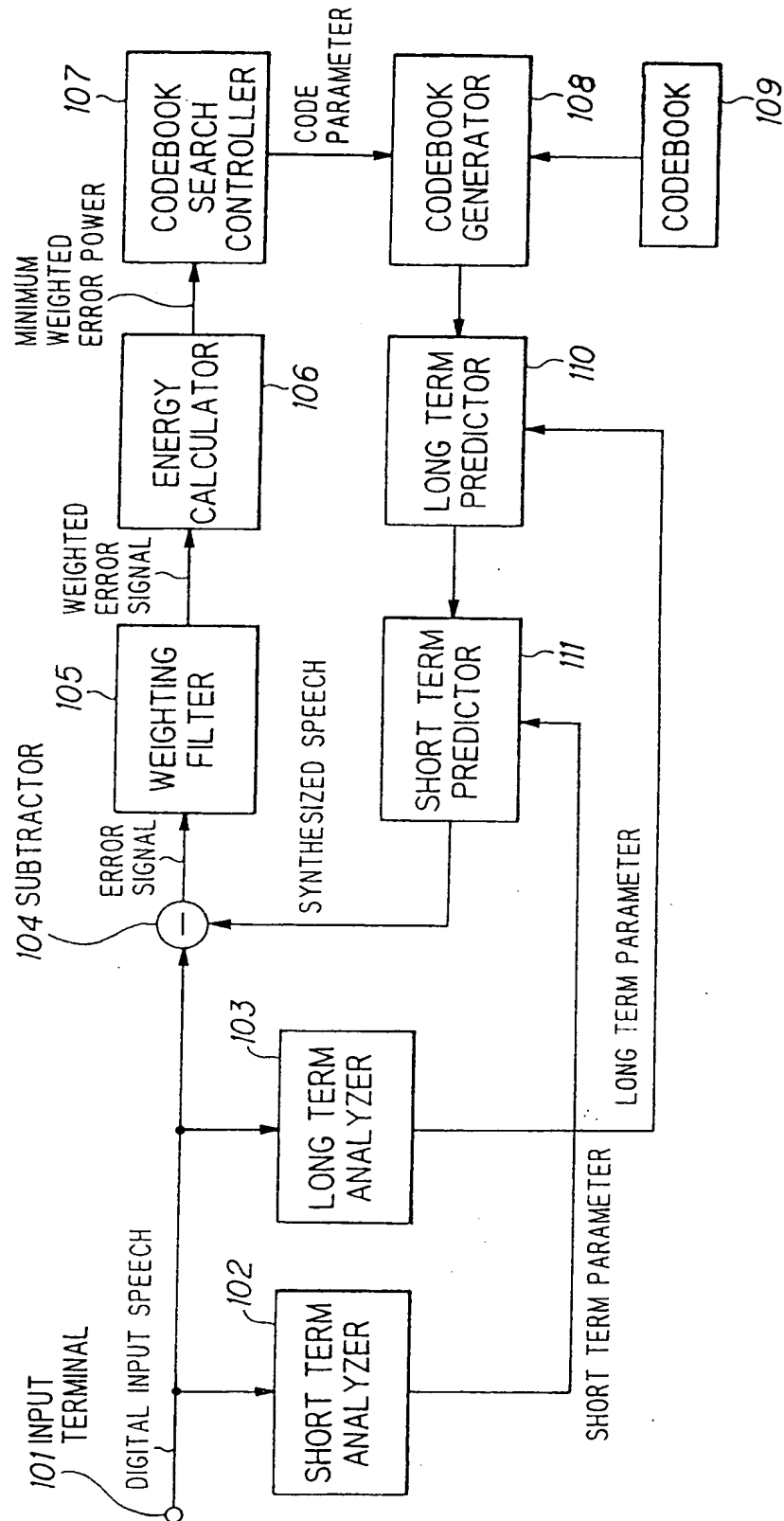


FIG.2A PRIOR ART

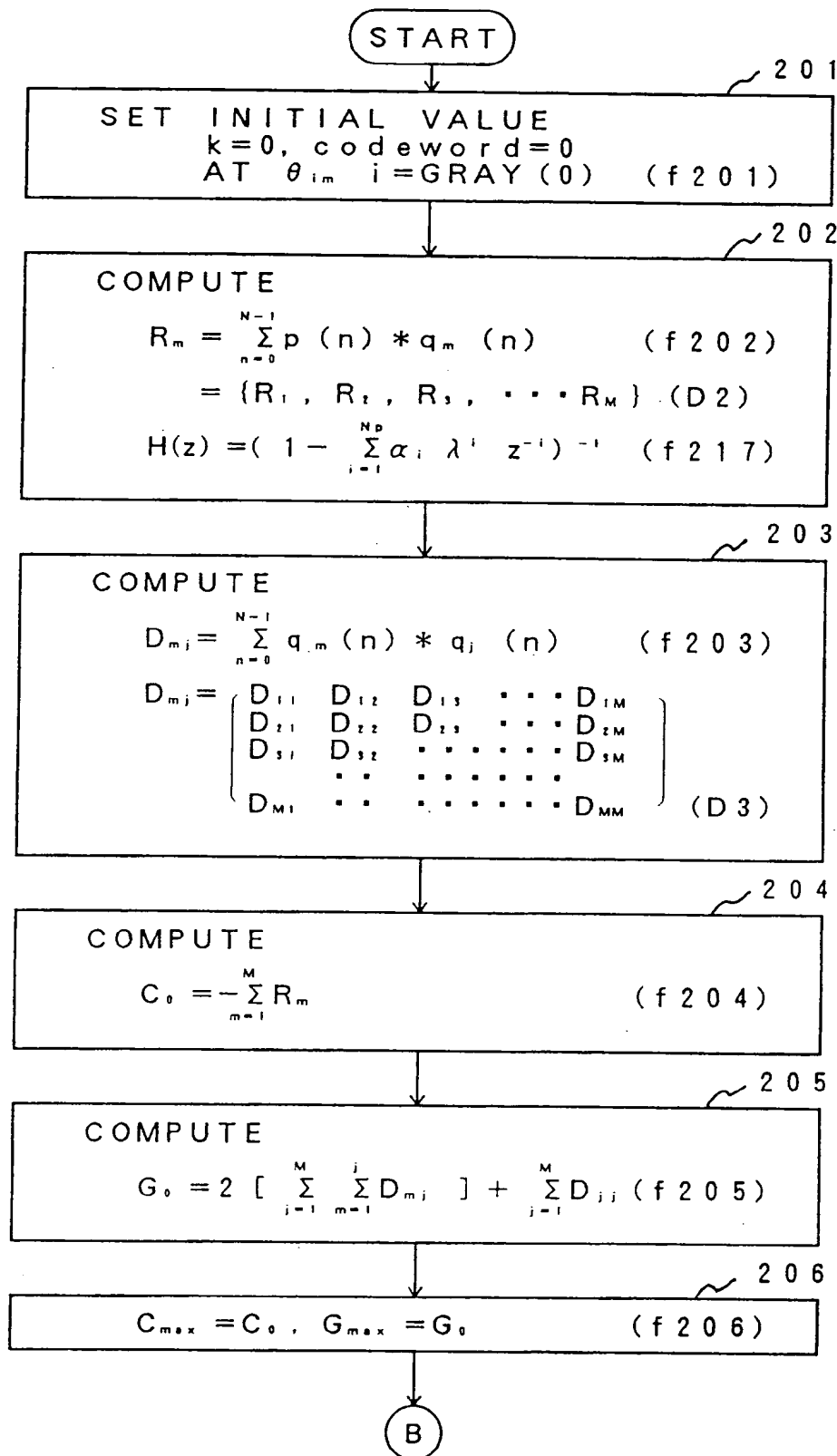


FIG.2B PRIOR ART

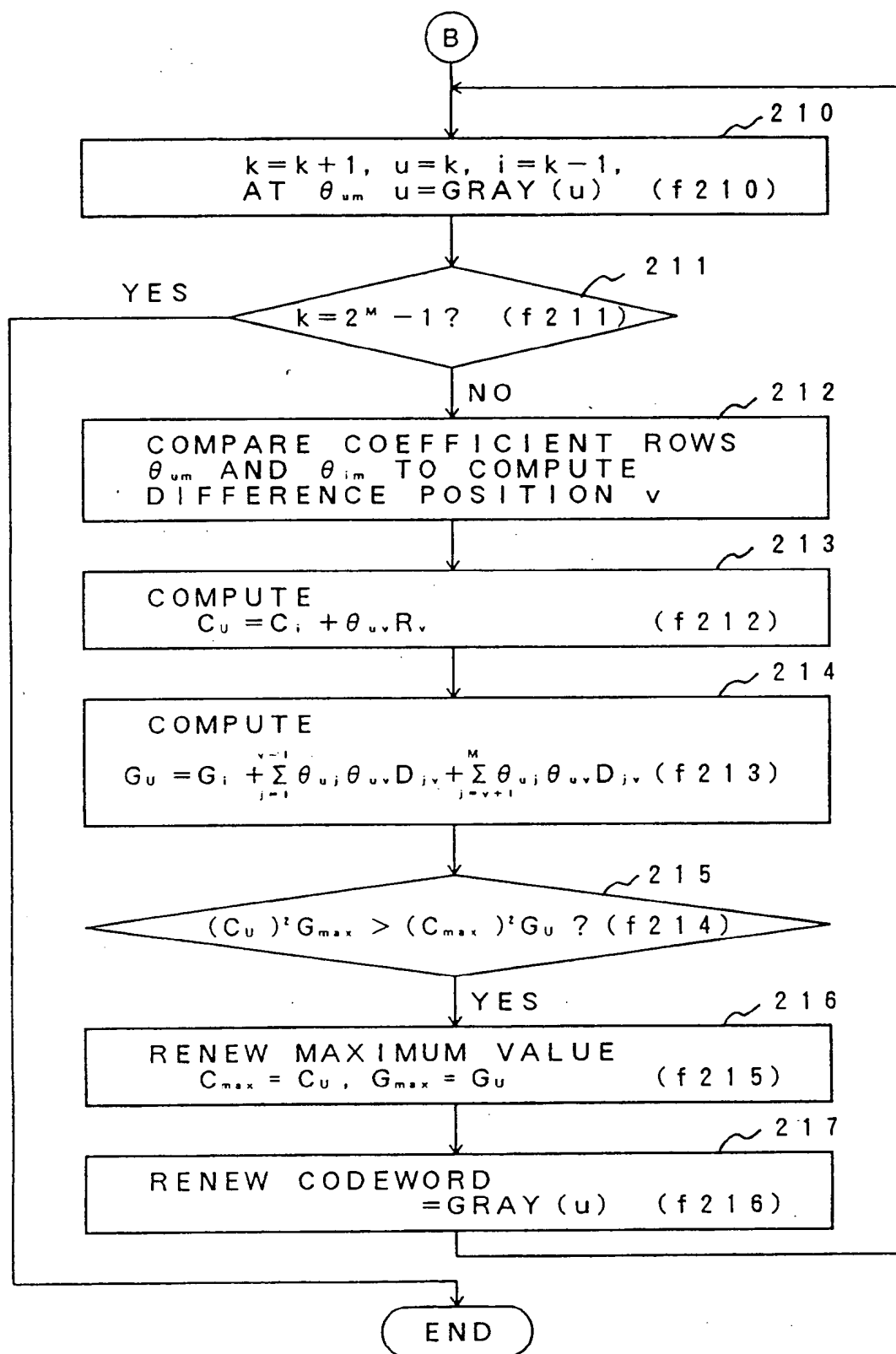


FIG.3

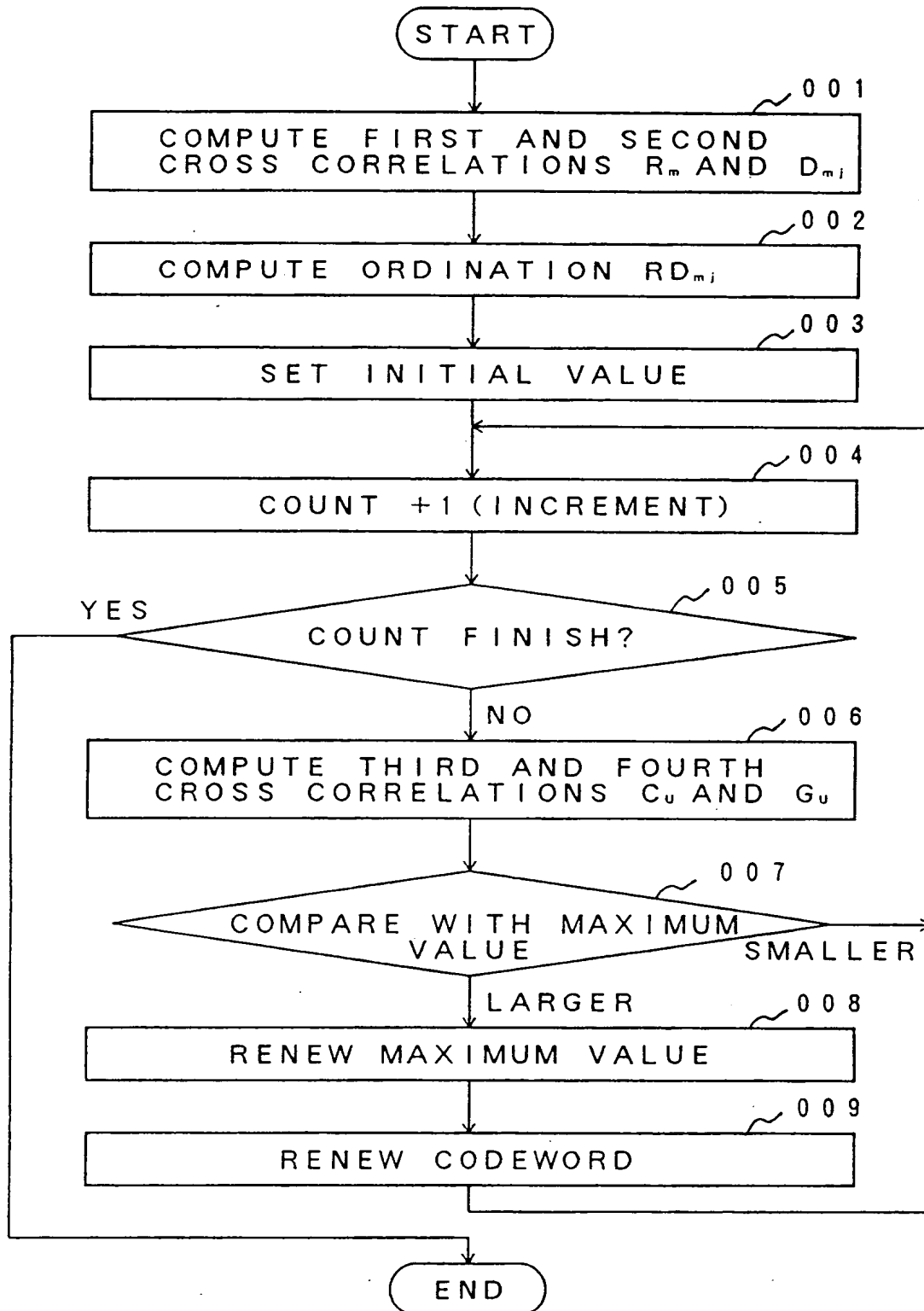


FIG. 4A

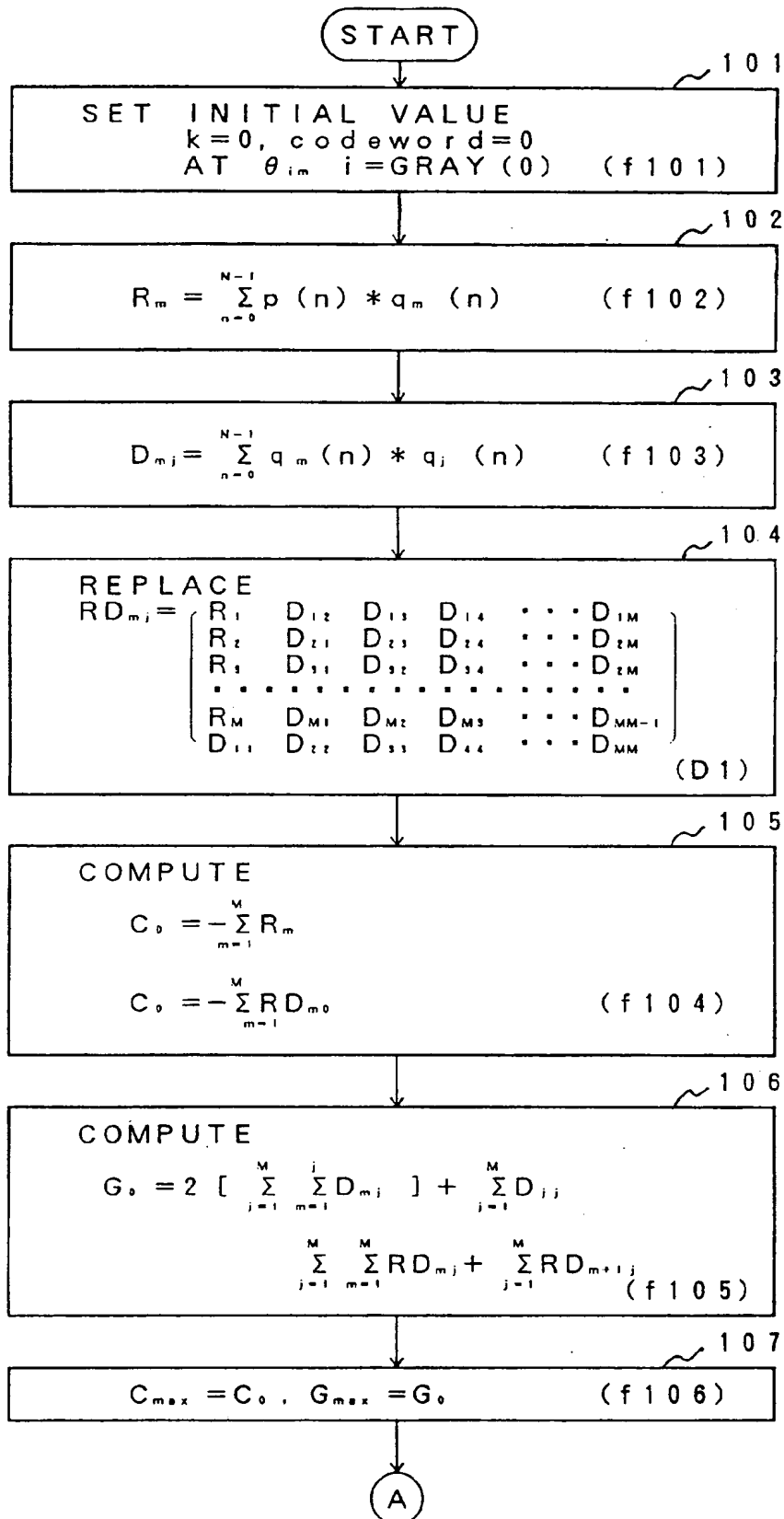
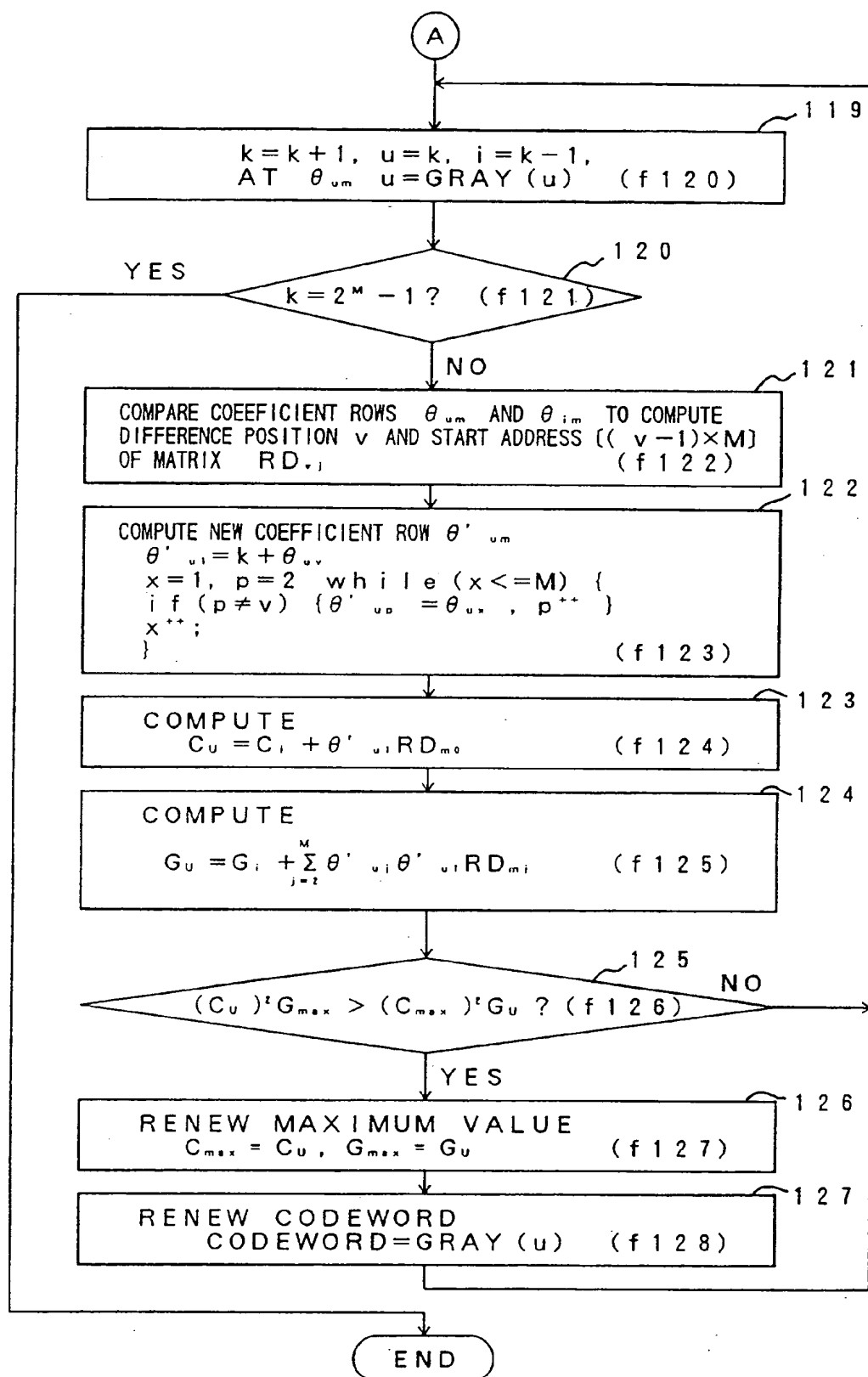


FIG. 4B





Publication number : **0 602 954 A3**

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Application number : **93310133.9**

Int. Cl.⁵ : **G10L 5/06, G10L 7/08, G10L 9/06, G10L 9/18**

Date of filing : **15.12.93**

Priority : **15.12.92 JP 354260/92**

Date of publication of application :
22.06.94 Bulletin 94/25

Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT SE

Date of deferred publication of search report :
04.01.95 Bulletin 95/01

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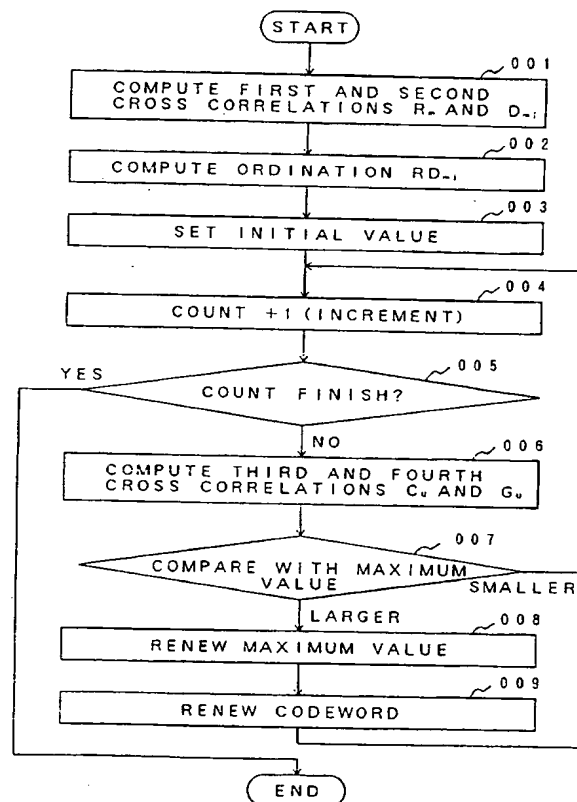
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FIG.3



EP 0 602 954 A3



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 93310133.9
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	<u>EP - A - 0 516 439</u> (MOTOROLA INC.) * Fig. 2A; abstract; claim 1 * --	1,3-5	G 10 L 5/06 G 10 L 7/08 G 10 L 9/06 G 10 L 9/18
X	<u>EP - A - 0 501 420</u> (NEC CORP.) * Fig. 1; abstract; claim 1 * --	1,3-5	
A	<u>EP - A - 0 497 479</u> (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMP.) * Fig. 6; abstract; claim 1 * ----	1,3-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) G 10 L 5/00 G 10 L 7/00 G 10 L 9/00 H 03 M 7/00 G 10 L 3/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 04-10-1994	Examiner BERGER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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